

Rowan University

John Reiser

Study Area

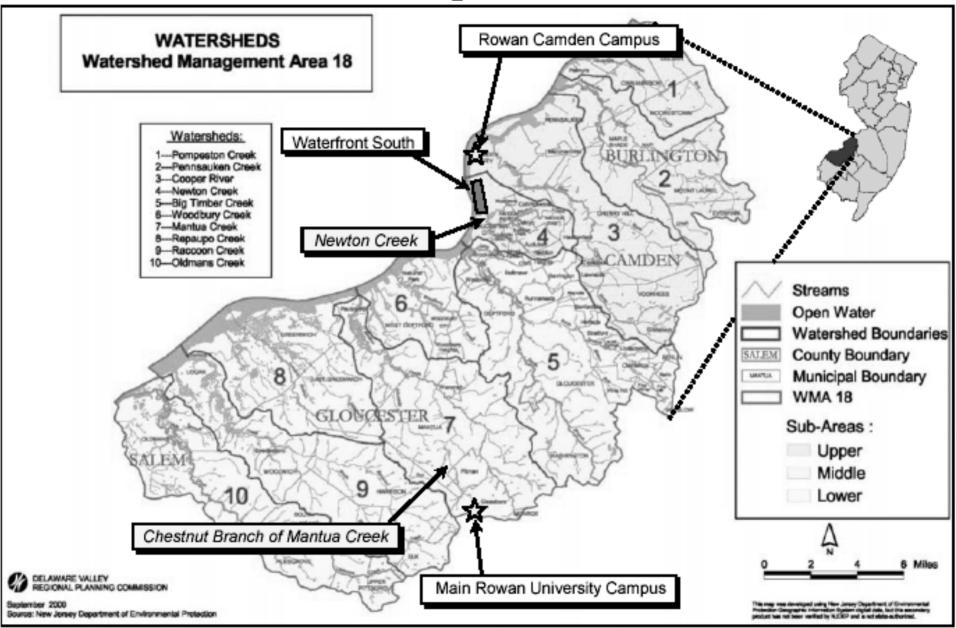
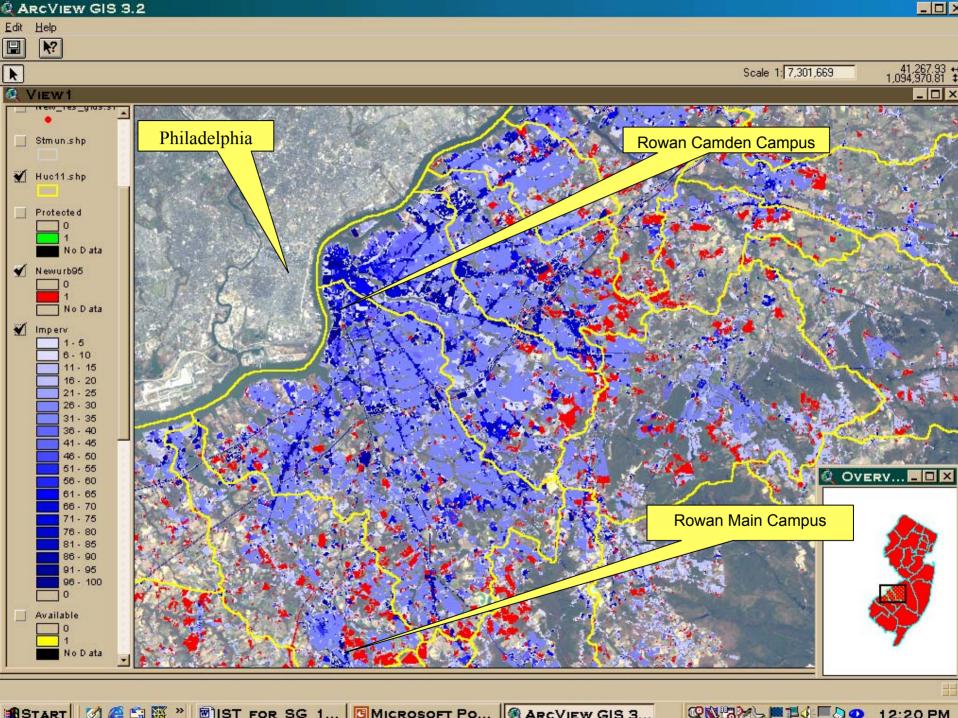


Figure 1: Locations of Project Areas (map courtesy of Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission).



NJ's Sustainable Future

• 11 goals

- promoting economic vitality
- public health
- social equity
- efficient land use
- protecting ecological integrity
- natural resources
- etc.

Development of Indicators in NJ

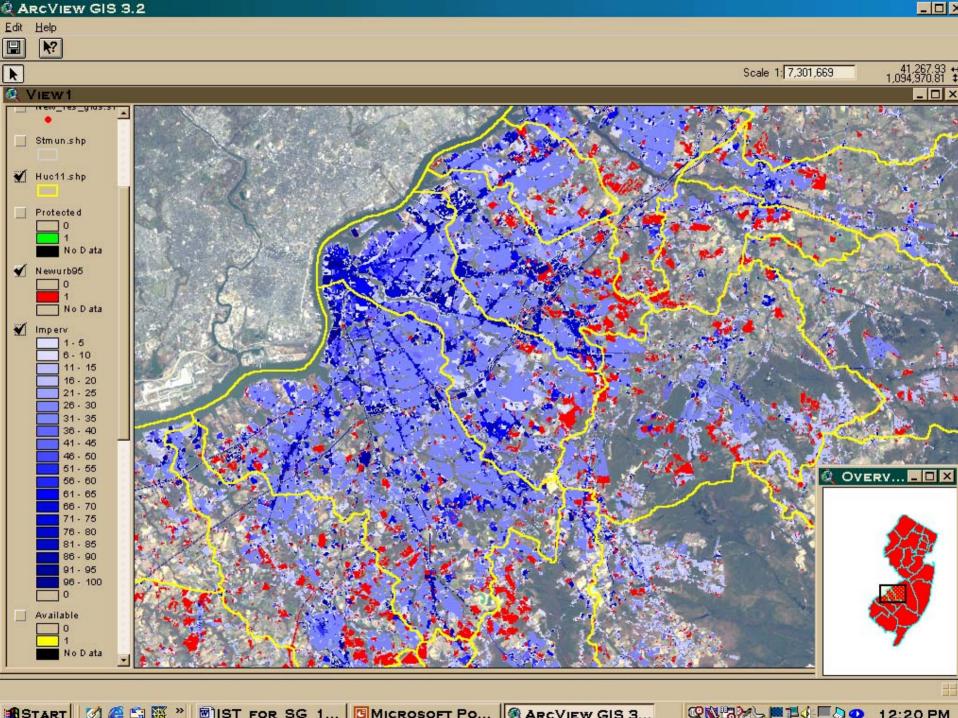
- 41 statewide indicators (NJ Future, 2000)
 - income levels
 - high school graduation rates
 - beach closings
 - vehicle miles traveled
 - air pollution
 - etc.....
- 3 indicators deal with land use
 - freshwater wetland loss
 - farmland loss
 - preserved vs. developed land

Watershed-based Management NJDEP

- stressor-condition-response model
- coupled to adaptive management measures
- key issue areas -land, natural resources, and water
- ex.
 - net increase in wetlands quantity
 - no net loss of forested

Impervious Surface as Keystone Indicator

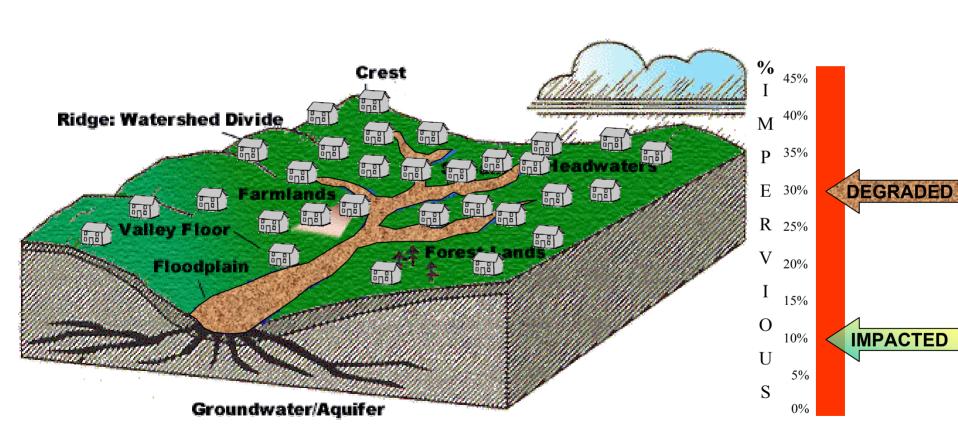
- indicator of the intensity of urban/built-up land use due to its relationship to water quality (Kaplan and Ayers, 2000).
- *I.S.* coverage related to changes in alkalinity, nutrient loading and chemical contamination (Alley & Veenhuis 1983; Horner, Booth, Azous, & May 1996; Booth & Jackson 1997).
- a primary environmental indicator for effective land planning (Brabec et. al. 2002).
- thresholds of coverage related water quality conditions (Arnold & Gibbons 1996)
 - 10% impacted
 - 30% degraded



Impervious Surface (11 ff/day)



Hydrological Function of a Watershed



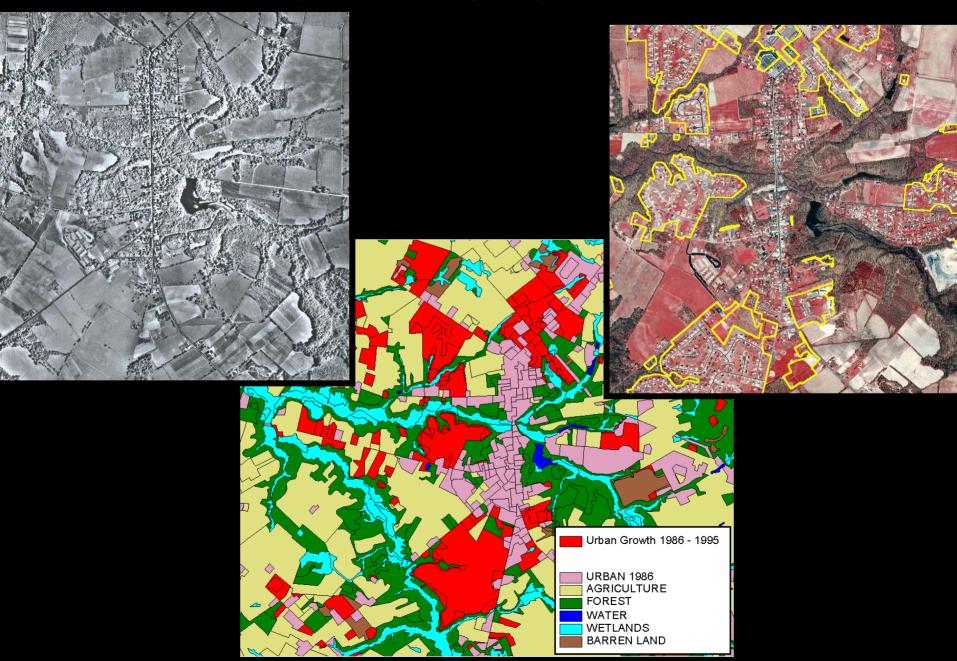
Developing Four Watershed Indicators

- Land Utilization and Change Profile
- Percent Impervious Surface
- Percent Impervious Surface Increase
- Urban Intensity Index

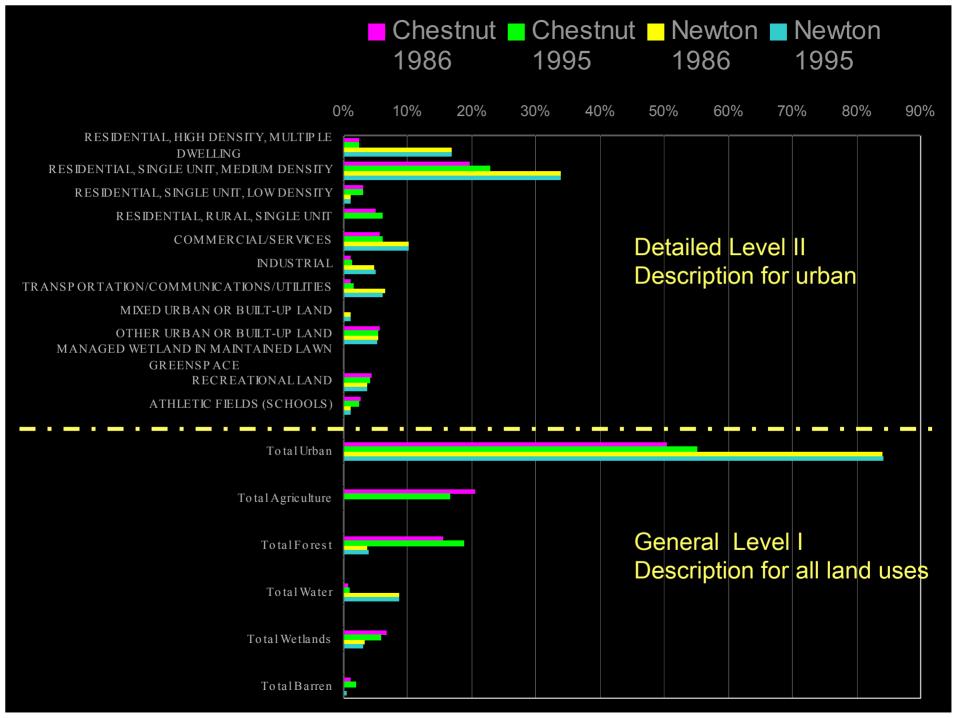
Data

- LU/LC 1986 (Time 1)
- 1995/1997 (Time 2)
- impervious surface coverage estimates
- over 50 categories of classes
- modified Anderson level II-III
- delineated from 1986 orthophotoquads.
- updated to 1995/97 and enhanced in spatial accuracy through "heads-up" on-screen digitizing
- 1-meter grid cell resolution.
- accuracy of + 60 feet (18.29m)
- minimum mapping unit of 1-acre (0.4047 ha)
- freely available at the NJDEP website (www.state.nj.us/dep/gis).

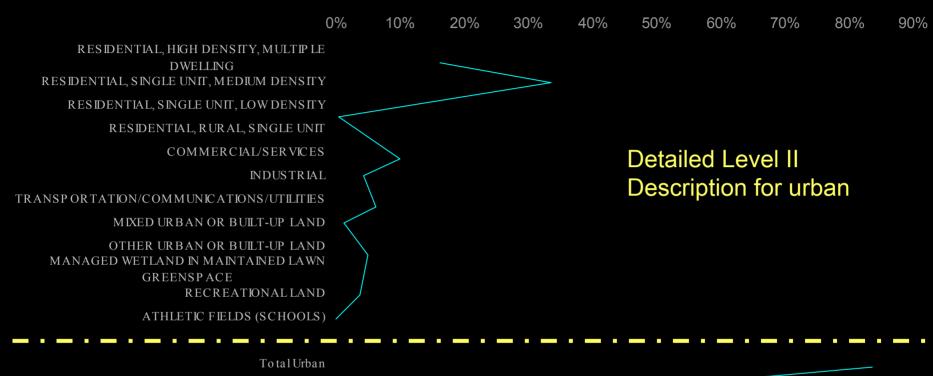
NJ DEP LULC dataset



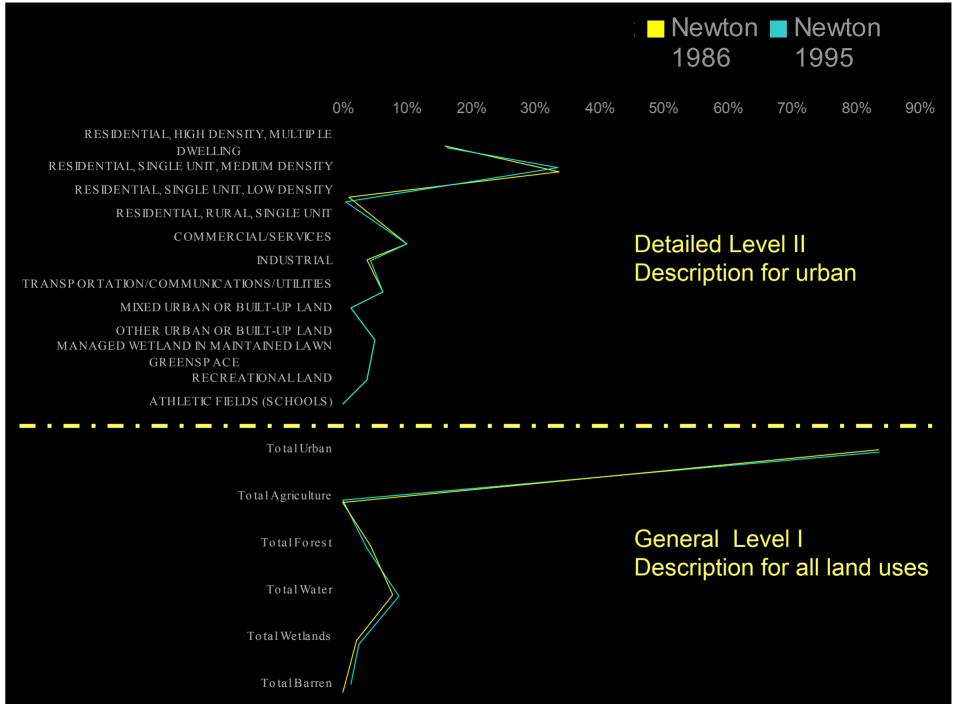
Indicator #1 Land Utilization and Change Profile



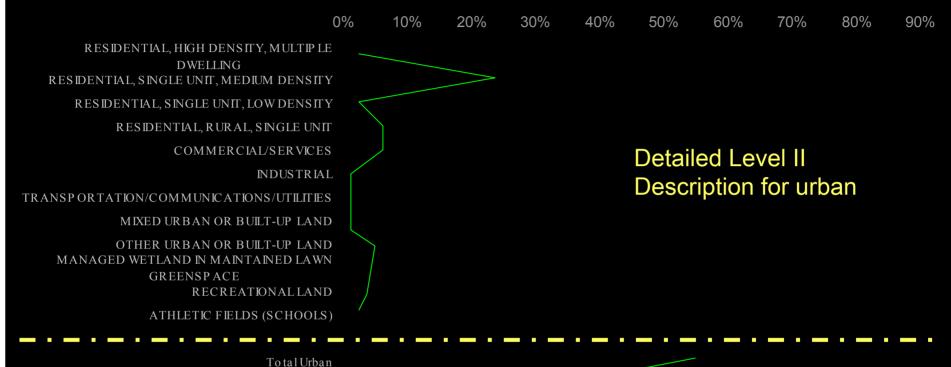


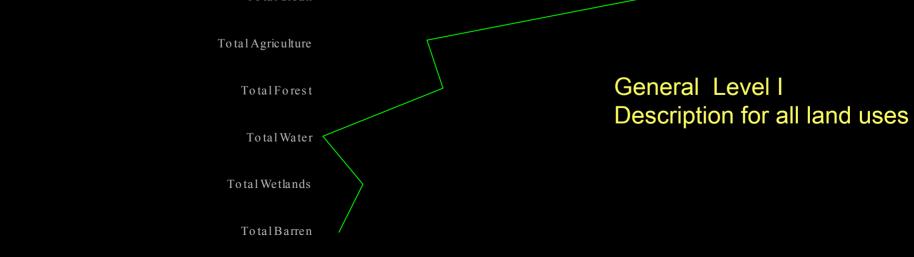


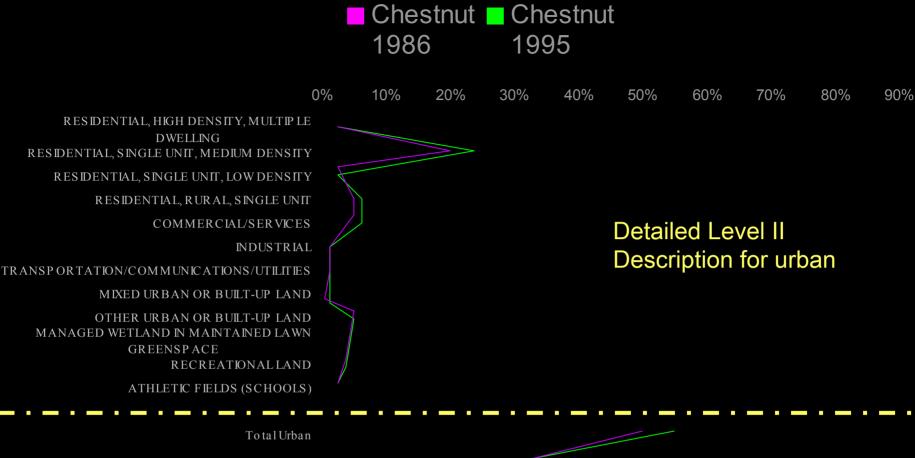


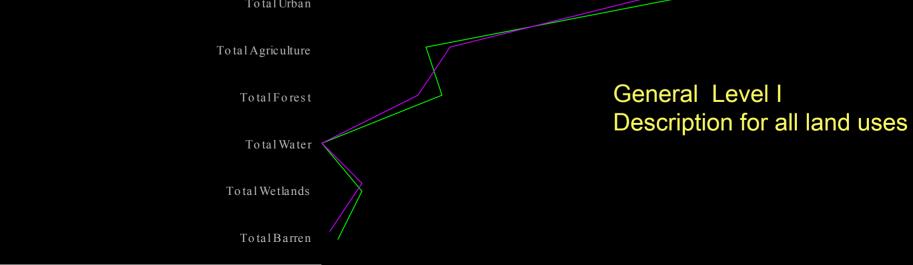


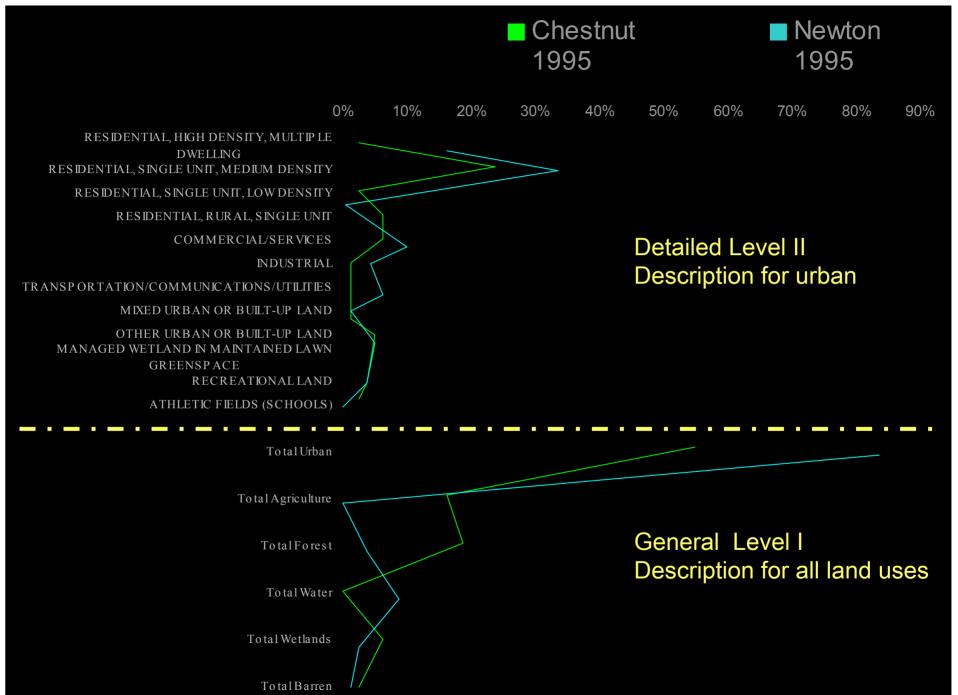






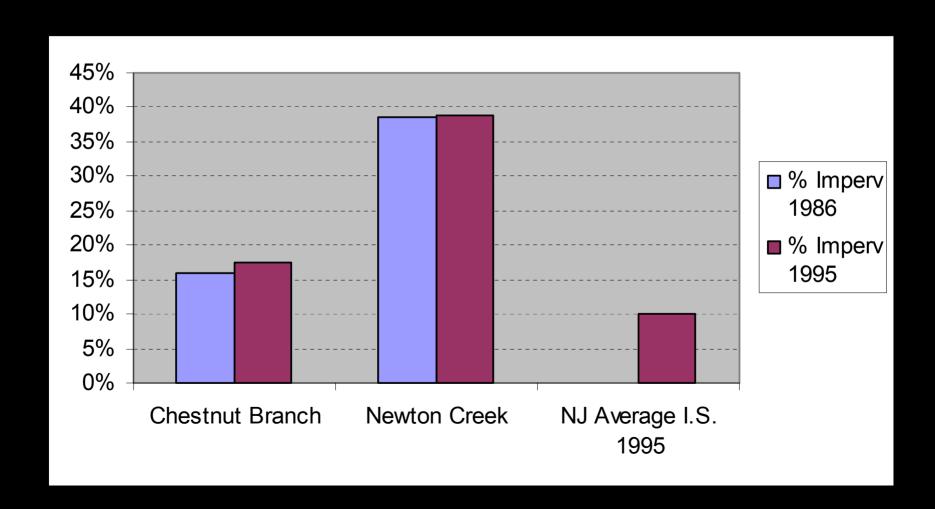






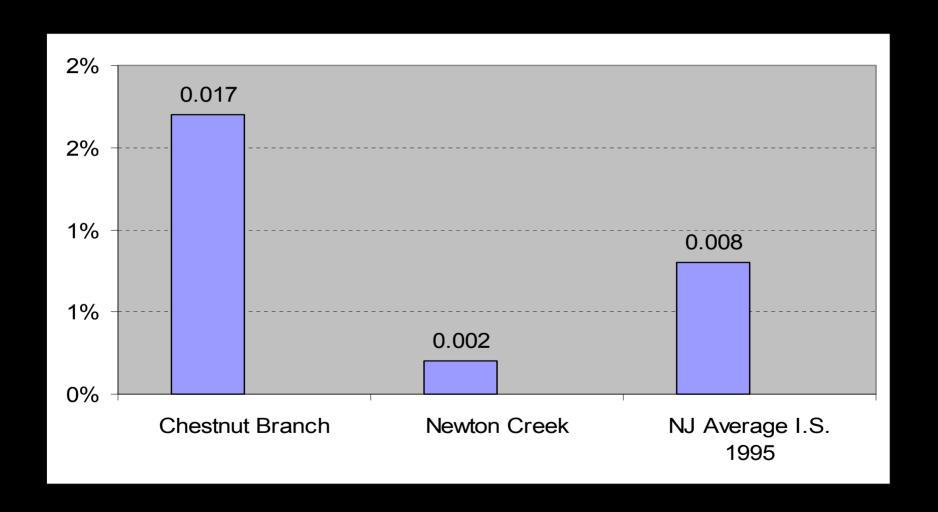
Indicator #2 Percent Impervious Cover

Percent Impervious Surface Coverage



Indicator #3 Percent Impervious Cover Increase

Percent Impervious Surface Increase

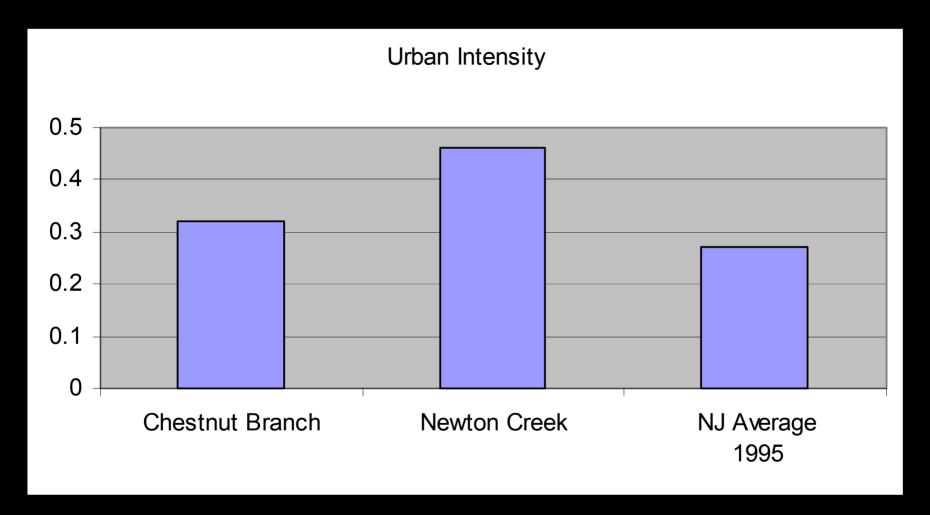


Indicator #4 Urban Intensity Index

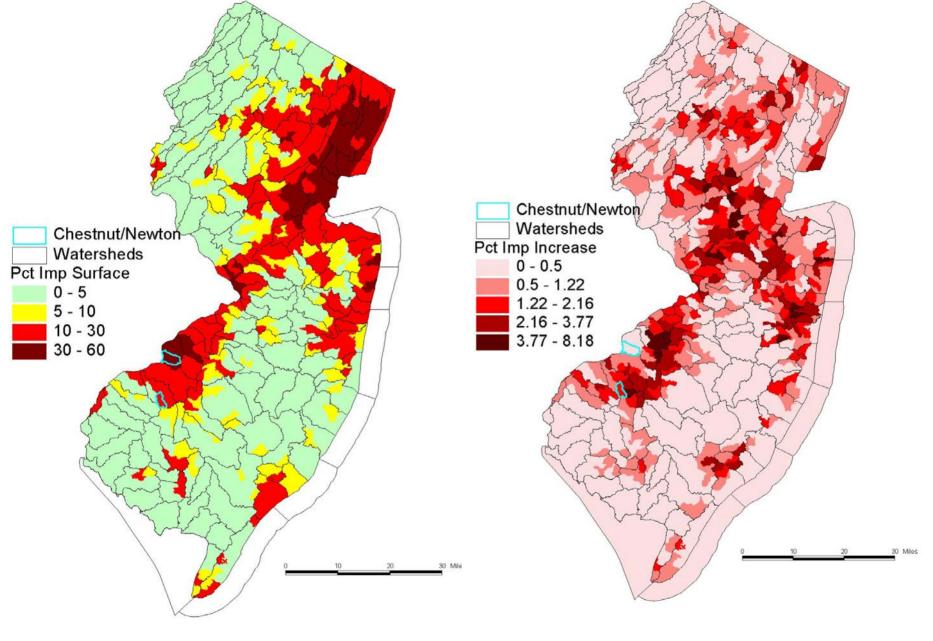
• percent impervious surface normalized by the percent urban

$$UI = \frac{Pct}{/Pct} - \frac{IS}{/Pct} urb$$

Urban Intensity Index

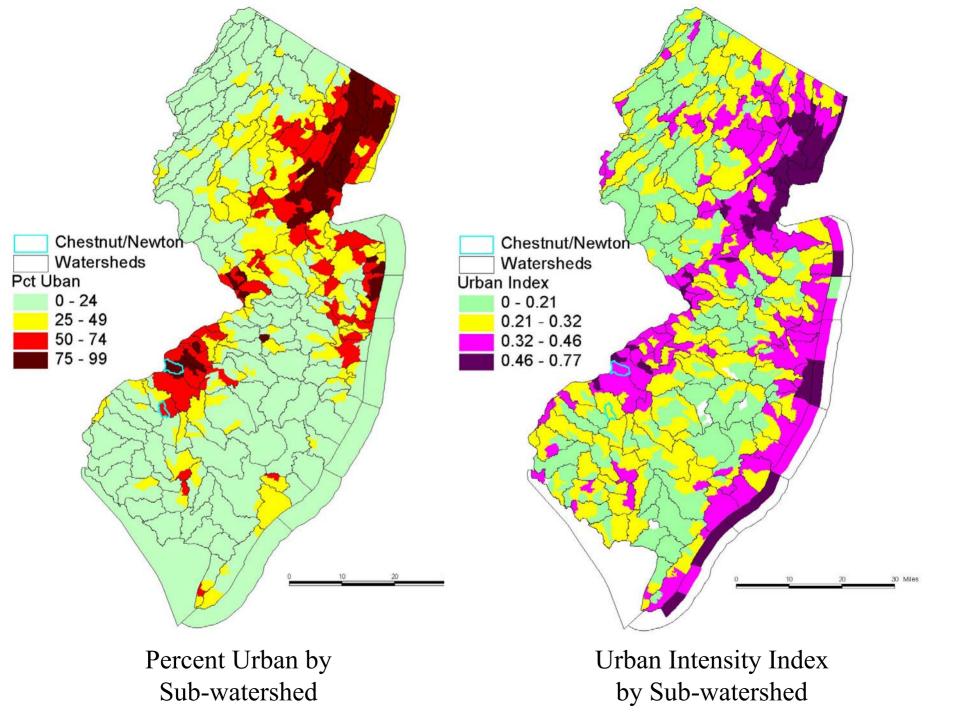


Statewide Ranking

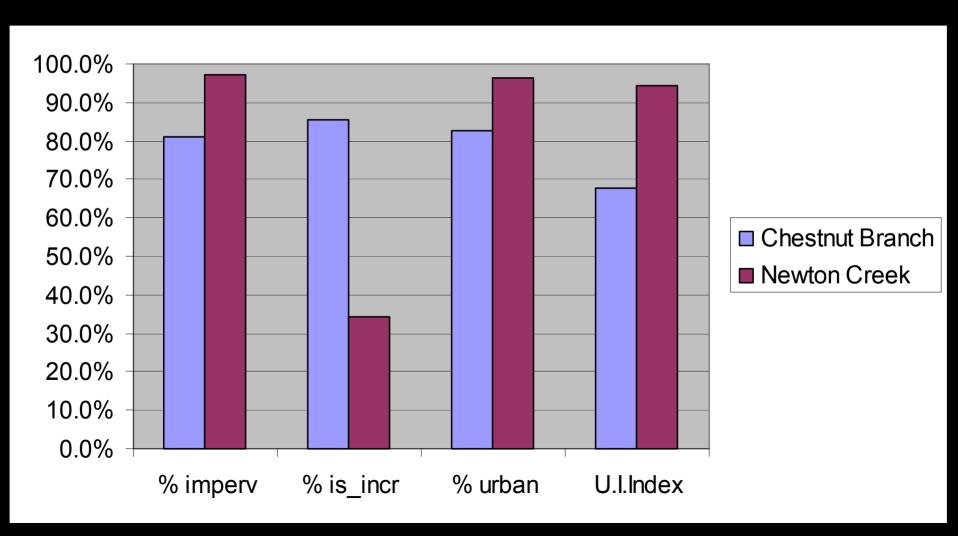


Percent Impervious Surface by Sub-watershed

Percent Impervious Surface Increase by Sub-watershed



Statewide Percentile Rank



Summary

what does each indicator do? what information do they provide?

- 1. Land Utilization and Change Profile
- 2. Percent Impervious Surface
- 3. Percent Impervious Surface Increase
- 4. Urban Intensity Index

Conclusions

- Preliminary study only 2 of New Jersey's 899 sub watersheds.
- progress for watershed indicators
 - Evaluation
 - Comparison
 - Characterization
- Combined, the four indicators provided a robust description and characterization of the current and dynamic conditions of watersheds.
- Future development
 - standard system of classification for characterizing watershed
 - explore cluster analysis and principle component
 - development of these indicators into a "Claritas"-like categorization system
- Indicators supporting land use policy and management decision making, protecting water quality, mitigating sprawl, fostering smart growth and encouraging revitalization of already developed areas.